48a-1945

Dentists

Negro Dentists Back Fight on Jimcrow

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y. 1-26-45

By EUGENE GORDON

Four out of every five practicing Negro dentists in Harlem turned out on the coldest night of the year—in a nine above temperature, Wednesday to see the newly elected officers of their organization installed and to hear their new president outline a program for the coming period.

Dr. Arnold Donawa, new president of the North Harlem Dental Society, addressing the banquet given him by his colleagues in Elsie's Dining Room, 975 St. Nicholas Ave., developed the following points in his speech:

- **Discrimination in the armed services must be abolished.**
- **Growing cooperation among Harlem's professional groups indicated a unity of action never before attained.**
- **Negro dentists and other professional men accept this anti-fascist war as theirs and support it as such.**
- **These men and women have integrated themselves in their communities and work for their people's interests.**

The regular schedule was interrupted for an unscheduled speech by Major Louis Middleton, member of an all-Negro dental and health commission our government is sending to the Republic of Liberia. Major Middleton, is a member of the North Harlem Dental Society and formerly assistant chief of New York City's health department.

Short addresses were made by Dr. E. E. Carroll, retiring president; Dr. Robert Thompson, who installed the new officers; Dr. Thomas Walters, master of ceremonies and Dr. Manning. The Rev. John H. Johnson, Police Department chaplain gave the invocation. 1-26-45

Dr. Donawa said:

"I know from my personal experiences in Spain that the wounded soldier is not concerned about the race, creed, color or nationality of those who minister to his needs. We of the dental and medical professions should raise an impressive voice in demanding instant termination of this barbarous practice.

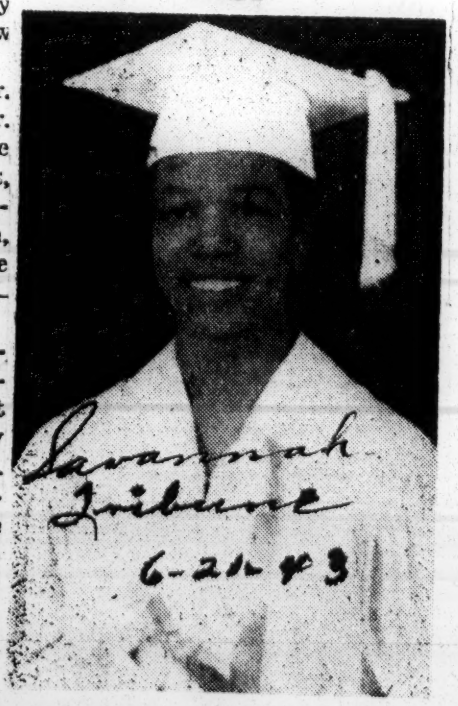
"But let us steer a straight course and direct our indignation and demands where they properly belong—against those brass hats in the War and Navy Department who are defying, by one means and another, the Administration's clear intentions of eliminating inequalities wherever found.

"We must draft a real program of support and cooperation in winning the war and the peace and in establishing postwar security for the profession and the general public.

"We must reject sternly the counsel of those who would dissuade us from supporting this war for our national existence, whether this counsel comes from false leaders among our own Negro people or from those who have no real interest in our just grievances but merely seek to use them for partisan purposes." 1-26-45

Dr. Donawa, formerly dean of Howard University's College of Dentistry was born in the British West Indies and educated at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and the Forsythe Dental School, Boston. He did graduate work at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. He was a dental officer with the Abraham Lincoln Battalion in Spain for 21 months.

DENTAL TECHNOLOGIST



Savannah Tribune 6-21-43

Miss Ouida C. Frazier, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Frazier of East Park avenue, graduated from Meharry Medical College on Friday of last week with honors in dental technology and first honor in dental assistance. 6-21-43

Miss Frazier has been offered a position in Denver, Colo., but she plans to return to Meharry to study dental hygiene. Before returning to Savannah, she will visit friends in Indiana and Kentucky.

3 NEGROES ATTEND HARVARD'S PALM SPRINGS DENTAL SEMINAR

Drs. J. J. Kimbrough of San Diego, Daniel Collins of San Francisco, and William Pitman of Berkeley, were the only Negroes to attend the National Dental Seminar, sponsored by Harvard medical college, at the Desert Inn in Palm Springs Oct. 6-12. The seminar, recently begun, is a forerunner of Harvard's plan to inaugurate a degree of doctor of medicine in dentistry.

Los Angeles Trib.

Dr. Kimbrough, who is president of the Paul Revere Study ass'n of San Diego (Paul Revere was the first dentist in the U.S.), has been active in progressive dentistry's promotion in California for a number of years. He has an interracial clinic in San Diego in which he employs a Japanese, a Hindu, a Mexican, and a white dentist. 10-22-45

Dr. Collins serves on the residential staff of the University of California at Berkeley.

Highlight of the seminar was a lecture by Dr. G. Evans, professor of biological chemistry at U. C. at Berkeley, discoverer of vitamin E and a new-growth hormone.

48a-1945

Dentists

Dr. C. J. Bates Heads Dental Society
Memphis World, Tenn. 1-16-45

In the first meeting of the new year, members of Shelby County Dental Society held their annual election with Dr. C. J. Bates named as president. The session marked by a representative attendance of leading dentists of Memphis and its vicinity, was held in the newly equipped office of Dr. B.B. Martin, 185 South Third Street.

Seventeen dentists were present and aside from the business at hand they enjoyed delicious turkey menu served by Miss Dorothy Stokes, Mrs. Willie L. Pogleman, and Beatrice Roby, the latter clerk at the Memphis World office.

Other officers elected were Drs. J. W. Motely, vice-president; L. Frank White, recording secretary; C. L. Taylor, corresponding secretary; W.H. Williams, chaplain; H. L. Chivers of West Memphis, Arkansas, sergeant-at-arms R. J. Venson, chairman of the executive committee; C. B. Braithwaite, A. F. Smith, A. B. Carter, and B. F. Coleve members of the executive committee.

Among other dentists present were Drs W.L. Mason, W.R. Porter, F.L. Stephens J.J. Kerr, J. H. Loudd, G. W. West, and U.L. Walton.

48c-1945

Medical

Court Awards Stone Baby to Sister of Dead Mother

AFRO-American

1-13-45

By MICHAEL CARTER

NEW YORK. — Custody of the petrified foetus believed to have been carried by Mrs. Claudia Lubin in her womb for several years was granted to her sister, Miss Margaret Lubin, along with $200 damages, this week.

The calcified embryo, which was discovered in June, 1940, when Dr. George Berson performed an operation to remove a normally dead 5-month embryo, is to be held in trust for Mrs. Lubin's daughter, Velma, born in January, 1940.

After the operation, when the hospital refused to surrender the stone foetus, saying that Mrs. Lubin had signed a release, the mother sued for $100,000 and custody of the stone.

Died Awaiting Appeal

However, she lost the case in a lower court and died in October, 1941, of a stomach disorder while the case was pending an appeal.

1-13-45

Several doctors are of the opinion that Velma had been conceived and nurtured with a second child who, when not delivered, turned to stone, while others believe it was carried for years.

The stone baby, known as a lithopedion, is said to be the only one ever taken from a living woman, most of them being discovered only during autopsies. They are said further to occur once in five thousand births.

No one has been permitted to see the baby and Miss Lubin refuses to divulge its whereabouts. When asked what it looked like she said: "It was a kind of gray and felt stony."

1-13-45

She said that she was able to determine that the infant was male as it was well developed.

Miss Lubin, who says that the AFRO representative is the only member of the press she has seen, says she will continue to fight the case through her attorney, Hope Stevens, and is willing to sell or exhibit the baby.

15 Organizations Join To Sponsor Boas Talk

Courier-Journal

5-8-45

Fifteen organizations have joined the Louisville chapter of the Union for Democratic Action in sponsoring the public meeting here Thursday night at which Dr. Ernest P. Boas, famed New York physician and writer of several standard medical works, will speak on the extension of medical care.

The meeting, to which citizens of every interest are invited, will be held at 8:30 p.m. in the Woman's Club auditorium, 1320 S. Fourth.

5-8-45

Cross-Section Represented.

Representing a broad cross-section of community activities, a partial list of the cosponsoring organizations was announced by the U.D.A. committee in charge of the meeting as including:

American Legion Auxiliary, Jefferson County Unit No. 15; Junior League, War Manpower Commission, League of Labor Palestine, Louisville Health Council, New Albany Junior Chamber of Commerce, American Association of University Women, Business and Professional Women's Club, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Pan-Hellenic Council, City Federation of Women's Clubs, Housewives League, Jefferson County Sunday School Association, and the Louisville Urban League.

Boas Is Leader In Field.

5-8-45

Dr. Boas is chairman of the Physicians Forum, a group of outstanding members of the medical profession which is dedicated to the study of medical care. He is known widely as a specialist in the field of degenerative diseases, and has served as chairman of the New York Heart Association. His speech here, on the subject "Health for All," will be concerned largely with the problem of extending medical care to keep pace with changes in the nature of disease, and the increase of ailments of whose study he is a national leader.

AUGUSTA, GA.
HERALD
Circ. D. 20,458 - S. 19,616

JUN 10 1945

Refresher Course for Negro Doctors

A post-graduate refresher course for negro doctors and dentists will be held at the University of Georgia School of Medicine June 18-22, according to Dr. G. Lombard Kelly, dean.

Several out-of-town doctors in addition to the local faculty will assist with the classes, acco ding to Dr. Kelly.

JACKSON, MISS.
NEWS
Cir. D. 31,326 — S. 32,362

JUN 5 - 1945

Negro Doctors Favor Medical School But Protest Socialization of Medicine

Mississippi negro doctors Tuesday joined with other groups in asking a medical school for the state and protested the passage of the Wagoner-Murray-Dingall bill now pending in congress which would socialize medicine.

The Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, made up of negro doctors, registered its protest against the socialization of medicine in a letter to members of the U. S. congress.

In Mississippi there are a total of 52 negro doctors for the 1,005,673 negroes in the state.

The letter of protest was signed by Dr. R. E. Woodruff, president; Dr. A. W. Dumas, Jr., secretary; and the committee on resolutions composed of Dr. S. D. Redmond, Dr. A. M. Hall and Dr. W. E. Miller.

The association opposes the bill because "it would put on our statute books a law wholly out of harmony with the great American spirit of industry, thrift and individual initiative."

In the letter, the association tells congressmen that the passage of the bill would reduce doctors to the caprices of small political bosses.

Calling the bill the mistake of the age, the association declares that the medical profession by its research and individual initiative has practically doubled the lifetime of men in the past 85 years.

More physicians, trained in medical schools subsidized by federal government, is the solution rather than socialized medicine, the association contends.

The cause of the 36 per cent decrease in the number of doctors in the past 20 years lies in making requirements to practice medicine so high that half of the medical schools in the country have been put out of business, the letter explains.

"More than half the physicians in Mississippi, where we have only one doctor to every 2,100 people, are above the age of 60," it was pointed out.

Instead of the long college and medical training and internship, the association suggests that two years' college work and four years in medicine is ample training for doctors. The association asks that there be 12 or 15 more medical collages in the country and several post graduate medical schools where physicians who desire longer terms of study may go and spend two or more years in study and research and obtain a degree indicative of that additional work.

It is better for a sick man to be treated by a doctor who has had only four years medical training than to be without medical attention a month or more as it happens now in congested areas, the association declared.

"Does it take a philosopher to tell us that the country's great need then, is more physicians and not socialized medicine?" the association asks.

"But what young man is going to take up the study of medicine, spend half his life preparing to practice, if his practice is going to be subjected to the uncertainties and whims of politics under socialized medicine?" the association asks.

The association further objected to the socialization of medicine because it would add six or seven billion dollars more taxes to the payrolls.

Three H.U. Medics Get High Ratings

AFRO-American

9-14-45

WASHINGTON

Academic and professional honors accured to the Howard University School of Medicine Monday, when it was announced that two of the professors had been elected to The American Academy of Pediatrice, and a third had been certified as a specialist in internal medicine.

Dr. Howard W. Payne, associate professor of medicine, was notified by the American Board of Internal Medicine that he had passed the examination for the certification as specialist in internal medicine.

Chief physician at the Tuberculosis Annex, Freedmen's Hospital, Dr. Payne was also notified by the board of his certification as specialist in the sub-specialty of Tuberculosis.

9-14-45

Dr. Alonzo DeGrate Smith, associate professor and head of the division of Pediatrics, and Dr. Roland Scott, assistant professor of Pediatric, are the two elected to membership in the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Dr. Payne is the twenty-fourth member of the University to be named a specialist, and Doctors Smith and Scott are the first colored medics to be made members of the Academy of Pediatrics.

Hawaii Has Only One Negro Doctor

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

HONOLULU Hawaii— (ANP)— Dr. Richard Alenn Herron, who has worked his practice of medicine to a lucrative status despite handicaps, is the lone Negro representing the medical profession in the Territory of Hawaii. It was in 1928 when he made his debut here after he gave up a splendid practice in the mainland.

The only Negro in the class of '25 at Marquette University medical school immediately after graduation he took his internship at Bollin Memorial hospital in Green Bay, Wis., near his home, Milwaukee.

He confirmed the report of being refused the position he was offered as head medic of a local hospital because of his color when he first came here in 1928. He was given compensation for his trip to and from home, and salary for several months equivalent to what the job called for in the contract. Unshaken and determined to make good in these parts, he used the money toward starting his practice. 9-8-45

PLAYS VIOLIN

At one time the physician was a member of one of Honolulu's ranking medical societies and the symphony orchestra. His recent purchase of a new violin, the rare instrument he played in the orchestra when he was active, is proof that he will resume play after the war.

Though mindful of what he faced when he landed on local soil, he believes that prejudice in Hawaii is not as bad as it is in the mainland.

He is the son of Dr. A. L. Herron of Milwaukee. His father has practiced medicine about 45 years.

Negro Medical Profession

The Informer Huston, Texas 9-22-45

Dillard University has issued its "Summary Report" of the "Workshop on Problems and Opportunities Confronting Negro Youth," held there last April 26-28. There is much in it to claim the attention of all thoughtful persons interested in these problems and opportunities. One section of the report properly sounds a critical warning which should not go unheeded. In the section on the professions we find the following alarming facts about the Negro medical profession:

"As of February 1, 1944, for every one Negro physician in the United States there were 47 white physicians. The situation is particularly grave in the South. In Mississippi, for example, in 1938 there were 52 Negro physicians serving a population of one million Negroes, as compared to 1,443 white physicians serving a population of one million whites." As to the reason for this alarming situation the report says: "The chief reason is obvious: to most Negroes the costs of preparing for a profession are prohibitive."

Undoubtedly this is the chief reason, so far as the individual Negro is concerned. But the health of our race is more than an individual matter. Here is a field for some organized racial interest, first to stimulate more Negroes who are able to study medicine to do so, and second to see what organized action can be taken if there are still insufficient Negroes studying this most vital profession. We cannot afford to leave this problem to purely individual concern any more, for instance, than we can afford to leave the FEPC to individual concern.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER
Cir. D. 49,260—S. 56,489

JUN 24 1945

Negro Physicians' Institute Planned

The State Department of Health is cooperating with the Jefferson County Health Department and the Slossfield Health Center Administration in arranging a five-day institute for Negro physicians of the state, to be held at the Slossfield Health Center, in Birmingham, July 9 to 13, inclusive, according to announcement Saturday by Dr. B. M. Austin, state health officer.

The latest procedures in the treatment of numerous diseases will be discussed by specialists in those fields, with particular emphasis upon obstetrics, skin diseases, the venereal diseases, pediatrics, and tuberculosis. The speakers will include Dr. George A. Denison, health officer of Jefferson County; Dr. T. M. Boulware, Sr., consultant in obstetrics on the staff of the Jefferson County Health Department; Dr. R. C. Stewart, Jr., obstetrics consultant of the Slossfield Health Center; Dr. W. L. Poole, dermatology consultant of the Slossfield Health Center; Dr. J. W. Lewis, medical director of the Slossfield Health Center; Dr. M. L. Walker, medical officer in charge of the Birmingham Rapid Treatment Center; Dr. A. A. Walker, chairman of the Jefferson County Board of Health; Dr. Ruth Berrey, pediatric consultant of the Jefferson County Health Department; Dr. Mathew Walker, professor of surgery at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, and acting chief of the surgical staff of Hubbard Hospital, Montgomery; Dr. Orville Ballard resident physician of the Waverly Hills Sanatorium, Waverly Hills, Kentucky; Dr. Orville Ballard and Dr. Kellie Joseph, tuberculosis consultant of the Jefferson County Health Department.

48c-1945 American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology

Passes American Board Of Dermatology, Syphilology

The Informer

HOUSTON.—Dr. Joseph G. Gathings passed the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology in New York June 10, to become the sixth Negro in America to achieve

DR. JOSEPH G. GATHINGS

this honor. Most of the readers will remember that Dr. T. K. Lawless received national acclaim when he passed the American Board in this field. Today of six Negroes who have passed this board, Dr. Gathings is the only Negro in the Southwest, or even south of Washington, to pass it.

7-7-45

Drs. Lawless and Ralph Scull (formerly of Galveston) are in Chicago. Dr. W. Freeman is at Howard in Washington; Dr. Gerald Spencer is in New York; Dr. W. M. Harris is in New York, leaving Dr. Joe G. Gathings as the only one in the South.

Dr. Gathings has one of the most brilliant records of any man in his field. Also being in the South, he is challenged as none of the others. In addition to a large practice, Dr. Gathings is a full-fledged member of the Jefferson Davis staff, and has been serving as an instructor in Dermatology for Baylor Medical school. He ranks high in the medical profession among both white and colored.

Incidentally, the only other Negro in Texas to have passed any American Boards is Dr. T. A. Fletcher, who has passed the American Board in Eye treatment. Dr. Fletcher, as it happens, also has his offices in Houston. So at least in these two fields Houston Negroes have access to the best.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS INVITES 3 NEGROES

See 23 Ky.
New York Times, N.Y.

Three Negro surgeons of this city have received membership application blanks from the American College of Surgeons, which last May was criticized by the New York County Medical Society after its executive secretary had informed one of the three that membership was not being conferred at that time upon members of the Negro race. 8-22-45

Dr. George D. Thorne of 372 St. Nicholas Avenue, a member of the staffs of Sydenham and Lincoln Hospitals, who received the rebuff last spring, said yesterday that on his return from vacation recently he had found application blanks from the ACS, which he has since filled out and returned to it.

Dr. Thorne said that the application blanks came to him without any further action on his part, as he had decided, after the original refusal, to wait for developments. He interpreted the sending of the application blanks to himself and to Dr. Ralph Young of 242 West 130th Street and Dr. James Whittaker of 1945 Seventh Avenue as indicating a reversal of the former policy of the ACS.

Drops Barrier

Three Medics Join ACS Rank

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The 20-year-old racial ban of the American College of Surgeons has been lowered, and three Negro doctors have been admitted into the organization. They are Drs. Roscoe C. Giles, Carl G. Roberts and U. G. Dailey, all local physicians. 12-22-45

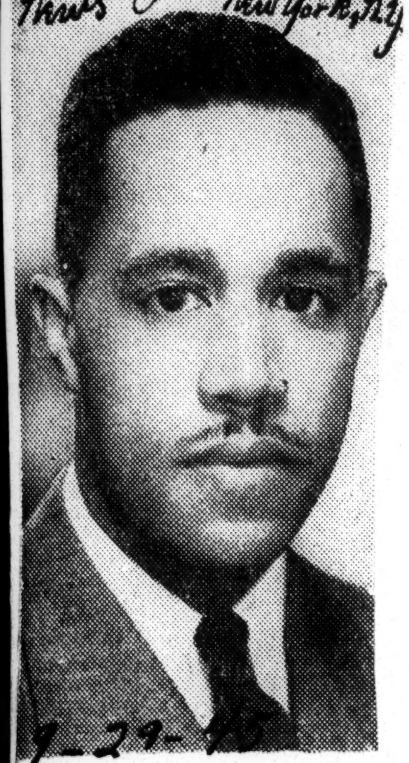
Announcement that the ACS had made an about-face on its former jim crow policy was made by Dr. Irvin Abell, chairman of the board, following an annual meeting of the board of regents here, on Nov. 30. The late Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, America's famous heart specialist, was the first Negro admitted to the ACS.

The admission of the three medics into the elite medical society climaxes a drive started sometime ago by Louis Wright of New York, an ACS member for nearly twenty years, to end jim crow in medical circles. He was backed by liberal white organizations, which finally forced the society to admit discrimination against Negro doctors on racial grounds.

48c-1945

Medic At Harvard

The New York Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.



DAVID W. UTZ, M. D., Long Island pediatrician, received a special assignment for studies of diseases of infants and children at Harvard Medical School. Dr. Utz is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Amherst College and attended the Howard University Medical School. He formerly served as resident pediatrician at Harlem Hospital and for the past several years has been on the Visiting Staff of the Queens General Hospital and the teaching staff of the Affiliated Nursing School. While at Harvard, Dr. Utz will do clinical work at Boston Children's Hospital, one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the world.—M. Smith Photo.

Dr. Marshall Resigns From Old Negro Society

The Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall has announced his resignation as president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Inc., world's oldest Negro medical society. 9-25-45

Duties with Selective Service, National Medical Association and civic interracial organizations here left inadequate time to head the society, Dr. Marshall said in a letter to Dr. W. Montague Cobb, president of Howard College of Medicine. 9-25-45

General

Fear Unfair Treatment Of Heroes

The St. Louis Argus St. Louis, Missouri 10-12-45

The National Medical Association has appointed a Veterans Committee headed by Dr. L. H. B. Foote, of Tallahassee, Fla., to meet with Geueral Omar Bradley to present the views of the body. Officially, the association is definitely opposed to segregation of veterans in hospitals.

The question concerning veterans hospitals has been widely discussed in recent weeks. Some have advocated segregation of all Negro veterans in all hospitals. Some have advocated that things remain as they are without improvement and others have advocated building hospitals for veterans only in the North.

Most of the NMA members favored continued use and development of Tuskegee veterans hospital in South but were in general opposed to segregation. Typical of the opinions of the medical men was that of Dr. Paul E. Cornely, head of the Department of Bacteriology, Preventive Medicine and Public Health at Meharry Medical college. He said:

"I don't believe that the pattern which has been established by the Veterans' Admistration of segregated hospital facilities for Negro veterans is desirable or good, neither the practice which prevents Negro physicians and other professional people from being able to be integrated in the various veterans facilities.

"It is my opinion that the total medical and hospital program for veterans should be evaluated so that the best medical service will be given to the beneficiaries."

Doctors representing every section of the country expressing strong need of attention to the situation were Drs. Homer V. Wilburn, L. H. Hill, T. M. Smith, John A. Kenney, John W. Chenault, E. B. Perry, John P. Turner.

Metropolitan Life Adds Race Doctors

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

By LIBBY CLARK

LOS ANGELES—Breaking down hitherto racial barriers, the Los Angeles office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has appointed Dr. P. Price Cobbs and Dr. Walter W. Davis, prominent Los Angeles' physicians, to its official examining staff. George M. Scott, director of the offices here and an employe of the firm for the past twenty years, was highly instrumental in the appointment of the race medics. 12-15-45

Scott, who is chairman of a Hollywood draft board and board of director member of the Community Chest, took over the local offices a year ago and shortly thereafter suggested to the head office the feasibility of appointing Negro doctors, nurses and agents, it was learned.

In a recent interview, he stated that since Negroes were a tremendous source of income to the company by their patronage, he felt it was only fair that they have equal representation in the company which for so many years denied them employment.

SCOPE NOT LIMITED

He stated the new physicians' duties are not limited to the examination of Negro applicants but of all applicants living in the districts to which they were assigned.

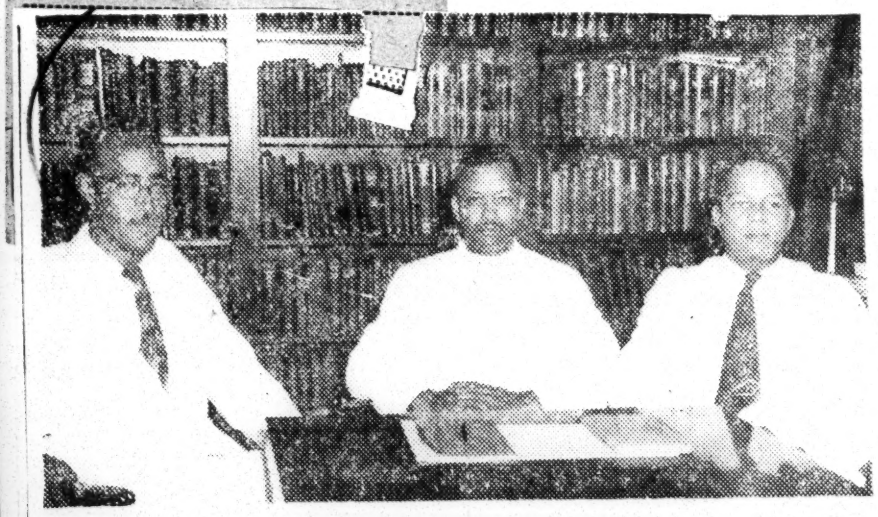
48c-1945

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL
Circ. S. 91,456
SEP 2 - 1945

NEGRO DOCTORS

Eight Negro doctors in Newark have submitted applications for admission to the medical staff of Newark City Hospital. Director Brady, who is in charge of the hospital, said that Dr. Raymond J. Mullin, secretary of the staff, would consider the applications at the next meeting of the executive committee, which will be held this month. The Committee for Organized Action is the sponsor for appointments of Negro professionals to the hospital staff.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JERSEY JOURNAL
Circ. D. 42,692
SEP 6 - 1945



SERVING at the Medical Center as part of its large staff of resident physicians are three young Negro doctors, who have completed interneships within the past year. They are, left to right: Dr. Carroll Leevy, Dr. Frank Johnson and Dr. G. Kenneth Washington.

Undiscriminating in its policy of selecting members of its medical staff, Jersey City's Medical Center for years has enlisted the services of competent physicians regardless of race, creed or color.

This is in contrast to many other cities where discrimination is still in effect. At Newark, for instance, applications of eight Negro doctors will be considered at a meeting this month and this will mark the first definite move in favor of appointment of Negro doctors at the City Hospital there.

Dr. Raymond J. Mullin, secretary of the hospital's medical staff, said the Newark applications after consideration, "if they meet all requirements, will be placed on a waiting list."

Three resident Negro doctors now at the Medical Center are performing what the hospital authorities consider commendable work. They are Dr. Carroll Leevy, Dr. Frank Johnson and Dr. Kenneth Washington. Many others of their race—as well as other races—have served interneships and have been resident doctors at the hospital since it first opened.

Dr. Leevy is from Columbus, S. C., where he received his early education in the public schools. He was graduated from Fisk University, Nashville and from the Medical School of the University of Michigan, class of 1941. He entered the Medical Center Aug. 1, 1944, completed his interneship last May and has since been assistant resident physician in internal medicine. He expects to enter the army soon, he said, and will decide upon his later career when he musters out of service.

Dr. Johnson is from Washington, D. C., where he attended public schools. He completed undergraduate studies at the University of Michigan and was graduated from the medical school at Howard University, Washington. He came to the Medical Center in the spring of 1944, completed his interneship last December and is now resident in pathology at the Medical Center.

Dr. Washington claims Gary, Ind., as his home town. He attended schools there and completed both undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Indiana. He came to the Medical Center in June, 1944, completed his interneship last April and is now assistant resident physician in urology.

All three expressed themselves as impressed by the extensive facilities at Jersey City's modern hospital.

New Jersey

Optician at Work

10-20-45

Miss Audrey Perry of 42 Central Ave., who is shown drilling lenses at Mason Optical Co., and Miss Grace Rogers of 68 Greenwood Ave. who is shown marking and cutting. Both are residents of Montclair.

Meet N.J.'s Eye Glass Maker

alfro American
Baltimore, Md.
10-20-45

By JOHN ROBINSON

From errand boy to New Jersey's leading optician and wholesale optical distributor—this is the success story of Mason Poindexter, who is perhaps one of only two colored optical dealers in America.

In business for 15 years, Mr. Poindexter first opened a shop on 18th Ave. in Newark, moved to 560th Clinton Ave., and finally to 118 Clinton Ave. where he has conducted business for seven years.

Boston-born and Cambridge-reared, he became interested in the manufacture of eyeglasses when he ran errands for an optician after school.

After discharge from the Canadian Army in World War I, Mr. Poindexter worked for several optical companies.

He was foreman of the Rocklan Optical Co. in Newark before going into business for himself.

Interracial Staff

Employing an interracial staff of six, his company, the Mason Optical Co., supplied safety goggles for war plants in addition to his regular orders from local opticians and optometrists.

Mr. Poindexter, who lives in Montclair, married the former Miss Alberta Holland of Atlantic City 24 years ago. They have a son, Mason Jr., 13.

The optician estimated that a pair of glasses can be fitted two hours after they have been prescribed.

A rough lens, called a focal blank, about two inches in diameter, is cemented to a block one and a half inches thick.

Only Machine in State

The lens is roughed down in a grinding machine for 20 minutes and then is ground for six minutes in emory dust in a finishing tool.

When this process is finished, the lens is approximately three thousandths of an inch true to the desired cut.

Mr. Poindexter owns the only automatic optical polishing machine in the State, in which he processes lens for ten minutes.

Then they are chilled in a cake of ice for five minutes, to be separated from the block.

Checked for Defects

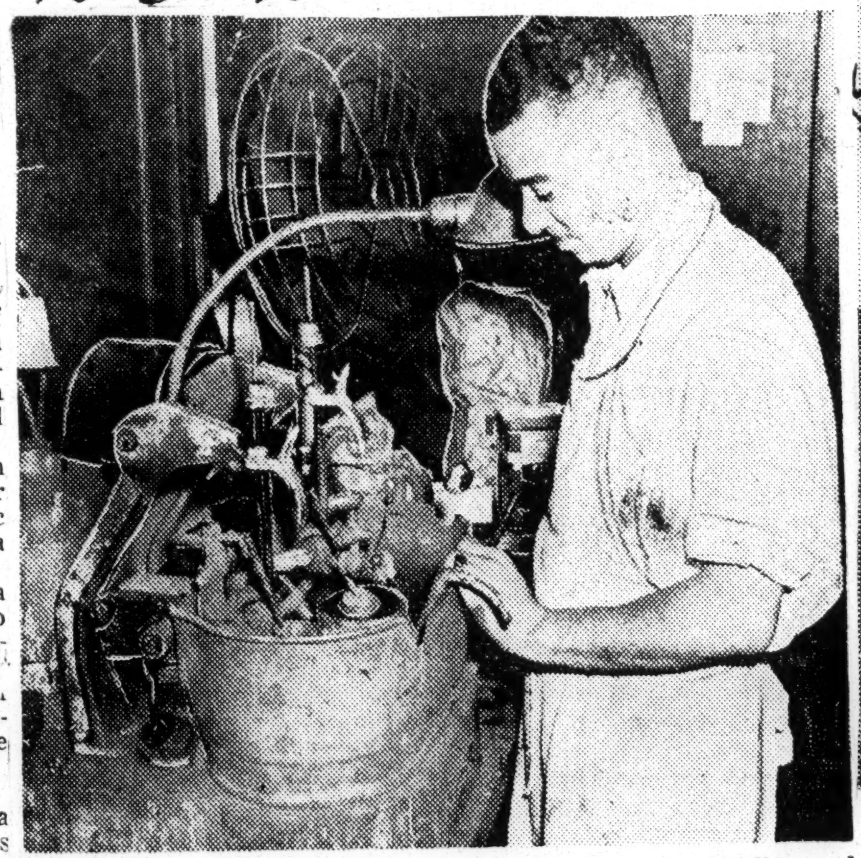
A lensometer in the finishing department is used to inspect the lens for focus defects.

An automatic diamond cutter is used to shape the lens for the desired contour.

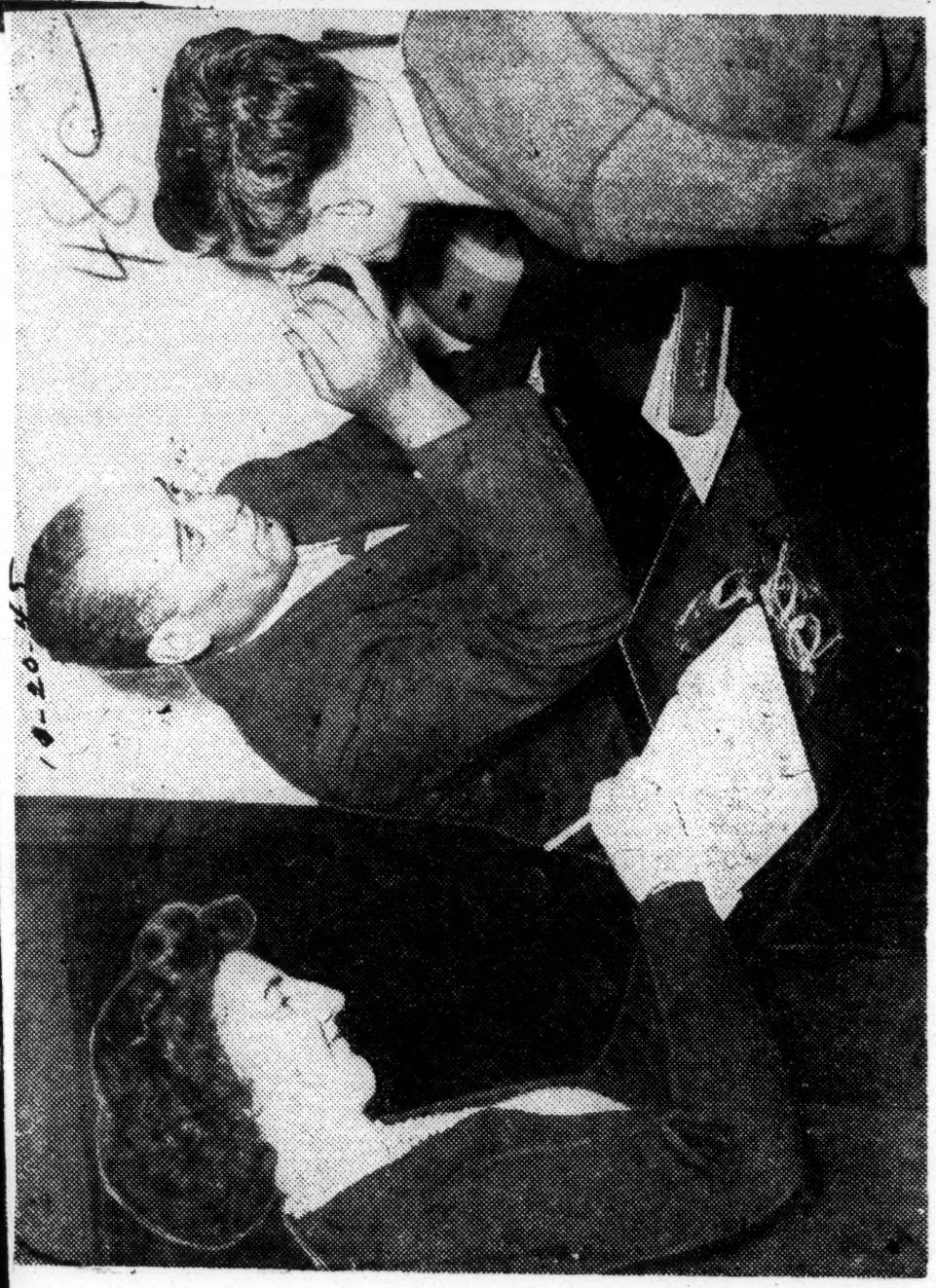
The edge of the lens is then ground for 20 or 30 minutes before reaching the final stage of beveling and fitting into frames.

Miss Grace Rogers of Montclair, who has been working for the company for two years, became skilled under Mr. Poindexter, and assists in the finishing work.

10-20-45



Warrington Lee of 154 E. Eighth St., Newark, who is grinding and polishing lenses to shape and power at Mason Pointexter's factory in Newark. 10-20-45



10-20-45

Mason Poindexter of Newark, wholesale optician and distributor, checks measurements for retail customers while his secretary, Miss Augie Varecha notes measurements. 10-20-45

48c-1945 New Jersey

Newark Pickets Promised Negro On Medical Staff

Chicago Defender - Ill. 7-14-45

By EARL CONRAD

NEWARK CITY HALL PICKETS

When the City Hospital of Newark, N. J., "neglected" to assign qualified Negro physicians to its medical staff, members of Newark's public-spirited National Equality Defense League decided to do something about it. So, on Independence Day, the NEDL formed a picket line in front of the Newark City Hall with the result that the City Commission agreed to appoint Negro doctors to the City Hospital staff. Pickets included, left to right: Allen E. Harris, Jr., president of the NEDL; Mrs. Bravo of New York City and Roland Maddux, East Orange, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J. — The Independence Day picket line before the City Hall here—an unprecedented action in this State—forced concessions from the City Commission on the appointment of Negro physicians to the City Hospital medical staff.

Allen E. Harris, president of the National Equality Defense league, this week announced that he had received the assurance of Public Works Director Meyer C. Ellenstein that Dr. Clarence O. Hilton, Negro physician, of 556 North Seventh street, would be named to the staff "in the near future." Applications for the appointment from other Negro physicians and nurses will also be accepted.

Meantime, Ellenstein, who had moved to force appointment of Negro physicians through the City Commission, suspended this course pending the action of the City Hospital chiefs.

"I am not abandoning my stand for appointment of Negroes," Ellenstein said, "but I think the medical board should be given a reasonable time to make good this pledge." 7-14-45

Thousands of Newark citizens viewed the picketing which went on for four hours. Mrs. Winona Stapleton, mother of an overseas serviceman, picketed for a half hour. One white Southerner, a returned service man, told the pickets he hoped they would secure their objectives.

Joining with the National Equality Defense League in pressuring the City Commission were the following organizations who had representatives at the July 3rd Commission meeting when Ellenstein made his report: Negro Labor Victory committee, Crispus Attucks Association, Inc., Negro Labor Youth Movement, Third Ward Commitee of One Hundred, North Jersey Independent Voters League and the People's committee.

Negro Doctors Getting Runaround in Newark

Daily Worker N-Y Ed 8-20-45

By MILDRED McADORY

NEWARK, Aug. 19. — Negro doctors here are being given the run around in their efforts to win places on the staff of the City Hospital. For 16 years, since 1929, E. Mae McArroll, a Negro woman doctor, has applied for admission. She constantly reapplied, working and fighting to get on. She has applied at least four times. 8-20-45

When I talked with Doctor McArroll, she said, "In this Country of democracy, competent Negro doctors are begging to serve the public. They are begging for the right that is theirs. That is something that should have been granted in 1885, yet in 1945 hasn't been attained. Medicine is one of the highest professions there is, yet we are barred from practice in the city's own hospital."

Doctor McArroll mentioned several Negro doctors who are highly qualified, some of them have placed applications recently. She cited C. O. Hilton, Dr. Alton E. Bythewood and others.

She herself is working in the City Clinic, and has a large practice. She did not tell me, but it is known that she is tops in her field, ranking highest in examinations taken each year by doctors of Newark. She gave 14 hours a week for years in the City Clinic before she received a cent for her work.

BEING "CONSIDERED"

Doctor Hilton, who, it is rumored, is being "considered" for City Hospital appointment, has also had an application in for years. Doctor Hilton was the first Negro Doctor to be appointed to the Board of Education of Newark.

When I talked to Attorney Solomon Golat, the lawyer for the Physicians' Association, he said a number of Negro doctors had filed applications for City Hospital positions.

The placing of Negroes there has been a political football. Each election it is talked about. After elections, excuses are given.

Some months ago, Meyer C. Ellenstein, Director of Public Works, filed a resolution against this discrimination at the hospital. He introduced it in the Commissioners' meeting. The resolution was withdrawn at the next meeting. Ellenstein said an appointment of a Negro doctor had been promised by some one "high up" in the City Hospital. 8-20-45

When asked if one doctor on the staff was the goal, he said, "One doctor will be a wedge." He also agreed Negro nurses are needed.

MORE PASSING THE BUCK

John A. Brady, Public Affairs Director, has told some people it was up to the staff to make appointments, because he was only a layman. Some years ago, according to him, a public officer made an appointment that was not satisfactory, and a rule was passed that only the doctors would make appointments.

He has also told some people that if he made an appointment and the City Doctors staff made it miserable for him or charged that they were not qualified, it would set the cause back for years. 8-20-45

There are dozens of qualified Negro doctors, nurses, and Negro high school graduates who would like to be placed in the City Hospital. Negro people as well as white pay for the maintaince of the hospital. Yet there are no Negroes placed there.

People in Newark to whom I talked all felt the "run-around has been going on long enough."

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE 8-20-45

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune president of the National Council of Negro Women and a member of the National Civilian Advisory Committee of the Women's Army Corps yesterday urged the War Department to put Negro physicians and technicians on the staffs of veterans' hospitals throughout the country.

Open Newark Drive for Negro Hospital Doctors

Daily Worker N.Y. 8-13-45

Special to the Daily Worker

NEWARK, Aug. 12.—The 3d Ward Communist Party club is sparkplugging a drive to get Negro doctors and nurses on the staff of the Newark City Hospital. The club sponsored a successful outdoor meeting and already more than 1,000 postcards have been sent to the Medical Board of the city hospital protesting the discrimination.

Club headquarters at 188 Belmont Ave., are being used as a center for receiving applications of Negro women who want to train as nurses at the hospital. In conjunction with other organizations, the Communists are arranging a conference with John A. Brady, director of public affairs, who is in charge of the hospital.

The drive to get Negro professionals into the city hospital is not a new one but in all 63 years of its existence the tax supported hospital has never had a Negro on its staff.

The Communists point out that even though Brady was reelected with the support of progressive groups he maintains a "status quo" policy as far as the hospital is concerned.

ASKED PROBE 8-13-45

Two months ago Director of Public Works Meyer C. Ellenstein introduced a resolution in the City Commission calling for a probe into the City hospital affairs. Because of the absence of all five city commissioners, the resolution was postponed. However, at the following meeting, at which many organizations were present to press for an investigation of racial discrimination, Ellenstein withdrew his resolution. His reason was that an influential doctor of the hospital's medical board had promised him the board would act in the near future on the matter. The doctor's name was withheld.

Ellenstein said at the time that "the future" would be the end of the summer. If no action was taken by then, he promised to reintroduce his resolution. 8-13-45

Some of the doctors on the board are known for their prejudice.

To cover up the situation, Brady, who could solve the problem, has said he does not want the hospital "to become a political football."

48c-1945

DR. HAROLD L. ELLIS SAYS

Bucking Jim Crow Will Bring Reward

afro-American

By RICHARD DIER

Bucking the jim-crow tide is no novelty to Dr. Harold Lloyd Ellis, M.D., C.M., New York City's only certified colored neuro-psychiatrist and one of six colored qualified men practicing psychiatry in the U.S. Baltimore, Md.

Although he has met discrimination both in this country and Canada, Dr. Ellis has managed to maintain a happy and cheerful disposition, plus a philosophy accumulated through years of experience, that justice will prevail in the long run in his favor.

"I hope to outlive all those who treat me unfairly", he told the AFRO in an exclusive interview this week, "and during the course of my lifetime live to see these men learn that they were wrong and I was right. I don't want them to come to me and apologize for their actions. I'll be satisfied to know they've learned a lesson."

In New York 15 Years

Certified in neurology in 1939 by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, and in psychiatry in 1940, he has been practicing psychiatry in New York since 1930. 8-4-45

"In 1942, they were recruiting neuro-psychiatrists to work at the Selective Service Induction Center at Governors Island," he explained. "I met the qualifications, but I never got the job which paid $15 a day, while men who were not certified psychiatrists were accepted.

"In Jan. 1943, I was invited by the Surgeon General to apply for a commission in the Army as a psychiatrist. I was certified as essential to the community and was not taken since I was the only practicing neuro-psychiatrist in this, the largest colored community in the nation.

Didn't Want Any J.C.

"I was not disappointed because I was not accepted, as I did not want to be a colored psychiatrist in the U.S. Army for colored only. If I was taken, I would have insisted that I treat all men in the service—not only colored!

"It was fortunate that I wasn't accepted. As far as I know, there's only one colored psychiatrist in the Army. He is stationed at Ft. Huachua, and is assigned to colored troops only."

In 1935, 1936, and 1937, Dr. Ellis took exams toward becoming a Fellow of the College of Physicians in Canada—and failed each time.

"The last time, they told me they had lost my papers—which is hard to believe. However, I intend to try again; not because it's so necessary that I join their organization, but just to give them the chance to trump up another excuse. Maybe, I'll pass this time, excuse. Maybe I'll pass this time," Dr. Ellis added.

Dr. Ellis has a very large practice in Harlem. He indicated that he doesn't have to join any medical societies to increase his practice. It's only because he wants to break the color line.

Born in the BWI, he is 51. His wife, Sylvia, is a supervising nurse in the NYC Health Department. He came to New York in 1911 and went to Canada in 1915 where he was graduated from McGill University, Montreal, in 1920. That same year, he was licensed in New York as a MD. In 1931, he was also licensed in the Dominion of Canada.

DR. HAROLD L. ELLIS

Edinburgh, Harvard Grad

New York

He has worked in the neurological and psychiatric institutes at NY Post-Graduate Hospital since 1934, in addition to his private practice. His post-graduate work includes Edinburgh University in 1937 and Harvard in 1938 and 1941. He is also a visiting neuro-psychiatrist to Harlem Hospital and chief of service there.

Dr. Ellis carefully points out that he is a qualified psychiatrist in New York State, a certification which many medical men, acting as psychiatrists, do not have.

Meet Dr. Louis T. Wright N. Y. Brain Surgeon

See 12-Biography

The Afro-American Baltimore, Maryland 9-29-45

By MICHAEL CARTER

The doctor's jerky little car took us to the hospital, where we found several white doctors nervously waiting for him. Upstairs four other doctors crowded around him like students in a classroom.

They brought him charts and X-rays. He shot questions at them. When they faltered, his manner was cutting.

After examining the patient, he rattled off orders for ten minutes.

The doctors scribbled his instructions down on bits of paper. If the races had been reversed, I would have accused them of uncle-tomism.

The family of the patient were shocked when they met the doctor. They had been told he was the city's best man in the field of brain surgery.

This was Dr. Louis T. Wright, head surgeon at Harlem Hospital, the second largest in the city, and the only colored police surgeon in the city.

Wright's Deformity

He had been called on the case by the mayor of New York who was interested in the patient.

Ask any doctor about Dr. Wright and he will say, "Outstanding surgeon; catalogued Wright's Deformity; developed the technique of subcutaneous injections in smallpox."

Much of his work concerns trauma, a wound or injury caused by violence.

"Harlem," Dr. Wright said, "is crowded with such cases. Up-state motorists use Harlem as a speedway.

"There is a certain amount of self-inflicted trauma, but not much. Stab wounds and cut throats are common."

Community Reflected

His staff is now working on a medical paper on stab wounds of the heart. In the recent year the hospital has had 63 heart stab wounds. Many of them were healed.

"All life in the community is reflected in the hospital and the kind of cases we get," he explained.

"Alcohol plays a big part in many of these cases. A man gets angry, he's been drinking, he argues with his wife in the kitchen, an ice pick is handy.

"We also get drunks falling off roofs or down stairs, but the stab wounds are very important numerically—and physically too."

No Credit Tag

In 1918, Dr. Wright discovered a technique for giving a smallpox injection. His technique is still in use.

White writers, Wr. Wright said, deliberately neglected to credit him for the discovery.

In a letter from Lederle Laboratories, manufacturers of the serum, Dr. Wright was told: "We have been struck with the rather constant failure of other writers to give you the credit you deserve."

DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT

Police Surgeon

The surgeon has recently completed a treatise on "Wright's Deformity," bowed arms. This will be the first treatise on the subject published in America.

As a police surgeon, Dr. Wright examines all policemen before they are appointed and before they are retired. He treats them when they are ill or hurt.

He has no private practice.

Author of more than 15 scientific papers describing techniques of brain surgery and other operations, Dr. Wright believes that all surgeons should write about their work.

Illustrates Papers

"If you don't write, you don't make any lasting contribution to the field of surgery," he said.

"It is particularly good for colored surgeons to write for the medical journals because it raises the country's appreciation of them."

As often as possible he illustrates his articles with pictures of

colored and white patients.

This is a deliberate expression of a subtle kind of race feeling, for he feels whites tend to discredit anything colored.

Stab Wounds

His chapter in the 11th edition of Scudder's Treatment of Fractures is a standard in the English language.

"It's about skulls," he explained; "not white or colored skulls, just peoples' heads."

His works on stab wounds frequently concern colored patients "because that's what we get at the hospital."

This work is part of the Army's standard collection on such wounds. The skull work has the same status.

Dr. Wright graduated from Clark University in 1911 and from Harvard University in 1915. He was an Army surgeon when he announced the small pox injection technique.

Daughters Are Doctors

Both of his good-looking daughters, Barbara and Jane, are doctors. They graduated from New England colleges.

"They started in medicine," Mrs. Wright explained, "because they heard cancers discussed at the breakfast table and skull fractures discussed at dinner.

"There was nothing else for them to do."

Dr. Wright's father and stepfather were also doctors and, like him, interned at Freedmen's Hospital.

He has not lost his identity as a colored man living in a ghetto. He is medical director of the NAACP and is organizing a national medical committee.

Country Shocked

"We hope to do for health," he said, "what Thurgood Marshall did for civil rights.

"Most of the ill health of the race is directly attributable to discrimination. 9-29-45

"When we present America with a body of statistics on this, the country will be shocked."

He has been criticized for being against colored medical schools. Dr. Wright says this is untrue. He is opposed to low professional standards.

Dr. Clarence Chambers, Jr. Is Medical Deputy Supt. At Harlem Hospital; Magelaner Returns

The New York Age was informed on Monday by Dr. Israel Magelaner, Harlem Hospital superintendent, that Dr. Clarence J. Chambers, has been appointed deputy medical superintendent of the institution. This appointment makes Dr. Chambers the first Negro to hold such a prominent position on the staff of a New York city hospital. 12-1-45

Dr. Chambers fills the vacancy caused by the resignation a month ago of Dr. Jacob Goldman, to enter private practice. Dr. Pauline Matusow, of Kings County Hospital, has been named second deputy medical superintendent.

Dr. Chambers has been connected with Harlem Hospital since 1934, when he entered as an intern. From 1936 to 1937 he was an admitted physician. From 1939 to 1941 he served as night administrator. He was appointed second deputy medical superintendent in 1941, in which capacity he served until his recent promotion.

The youthful administrator is a graduate of Amherst College, B. A. in 1939.

He is a native of Baltimore, Md., the son of Mrs. Alice T. Chambers and the late Clarence J. Chambers, Sr., and received his M. D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University in 1934. 12-1-45

Dr. Emanuel Lipshutz, former superintendent of Harlem Hospital, who has worked closely with Dr. Chambers, has been transferred to Coney Island Hospital as medical superintendent, Dr. Magelaner, Dr. Liphsutz's predecessor who has been occupying an administrative position at Kings County Hospital, has been returned to Harlem Hospital as superintendent.

48c-1945 Ohio

White Physicians Protest Ban Against Negro Doctors

The New York Amsterdam News

Star York

CINCINNATI, (ANP) — The Southern Medical association's ban against the attendance of Negro physicians at its annual convention here has been protested by three local white doctors, according to a disclosure last Tuesday last Tuesday by C. P. Loranz, the association's secretary-manager. 11-24-45

Their protest, he said, was in the form of a telegram in which they acknowledged an invitation to attend the annual meeting but noted "with distress that only white persons may attend."

Democracy Betrayed

Branding the color barrier against Negro medics as undemocratic, the white doctors said:

"We would like to point out that in this community Negro physicians enjoy full parity with white physicians. Since your meeting is called a victory meeting, we feel that all groups of the American people who have made victory possible should be allowed to participate. To show racial discrimination is in our opinion contrary to the principles of democracy for which this war was fought and won."

Reveals Jim Crow

Loranz replied that "the Southern Medical Association restricts membership and attendance at annual meetings to white physicians. No officers have the authority to change that. 11-24-45

"Negro physicians may enjoy full professional parity with white physcians in Cincinnati," but they do not in the south or within the Southern Medical Association," the secretary-manager concluded.

Are Women Doctors Suited for General Practice?

AFRO-AMERICAN 5-26-45

Majority in 3 Cities Agree Women Physicians Should Not Be Restricted to Pediatrics and Obstetrics

Dean John Lawlah of the Howard University Medical School, writing in the March issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association on "Medicine as a Career" has this to say about women physicians:

"There is a feeling in many places that women are suited for private practice only in pediatrics and obstetrics. There are, on the other hand, many women who are making a success of general practice.

"My association with several women physicians in hospitals leads me to feel that where they have had excellent training, they can match strides with men, except perhaps in work on male venereal disease."

Cites Outstanding Women

Dr. Lawlah cited the following women who are doing outstanding work in fields other than pediatrics and obstetrics:

Dr. Eleanor Makel, on the staff of Howard Medical School, advance work in internal medicine; Dr. Virginia Alexander, a resident of Washington, now of Birmingham, Ala., who is specializing in Public Health;

Dr. Zenobia Gilpin of Richmond, who has an excellent general practice; Dr. Helen C. Dickens, who currently is rounding out four or five years of training in operative gynecology at Harlem Hospital. She was formerly in general practice, and Dr. E .May McCarroll of Newark, who has an excellent general practice.

AFRO reporters in three cities posed the following question:

THE QUESTION

How do you feel about the general statement that women physicians are suited to practice only in pediatrics (children) and obstetrics?

THE ANSWERS

Here are the answers:

YES

Dr. James Hall, superintendent of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington:

"Whether or not they work in institutions or in private practice, their training, ability, and interest, should be the governing factor."

Dr. Roy U. Plummer, Washington, explained: "I think that women physicians are doing exceptionnally well. There is plenty of room in the field of medicine for women who desire to enter into all branches of the profession.

"Personally I think that women phyicians do just as well as the men," he pointed out.

Dr. Chauncey Harllee, Philly: "That is an error that women are suited only to those fields. According to modern standards set up for certain fields women might not elect particular fields themselves; nevertheless, this should not bar them from general practice."

Dr. W. T. Mossell, Philly: "Let women practice whatever the people want them to practice. People ought to be free. Sex should have nothing to do with choosing of medicine as a profession."

Dr. Lorenzo Dove, Philly: "Women physicians should not be limited to special fields on account of sex."

Old Fashioned Idea

Dr. William Rogers, Philly: "That is an old fashioned way of looking at medicine. The modern idea is such that women are capable of handling any branch of the medical field."

Dr. Nathan S. Duff, Philly: "Women are suited for any type of work that men are doing in the profession."

Dr. L. Freelon, Philly: "Women do well in any branch of medicine. It is absurd to confine them to any one field of the profession."

Just Plain Bunk

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, head of the department of bacteriology and public health, Howard University: "That statement is just plain bunk. Here are some women who are doing well in fields other than pediatrics and obstetrics:

Dr. Ruth Temple of the District Health Offices of Los Angeles, Calif.; Dr. Constance Yerwood of the State Health Department, of Texas; Dr. Alga Wade Hamlin of West Virginia, who specializes in venereal diseases.

"Dr. Muriel Petioni, is full time physician at Bennett College."

What the Women Say

Dr. Julia Brown, clinical instructor in surgery of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington: "Most women have been made to feel that pediatrics and obstetrics are the branches of medicine that they are best suited for, but I do not agree."

Dr. Ethel Sutton, Philly: "Women are capable of doing any job they are trained to do, and if they ae principally in the fields of pediatrics and obstetrics it is because they want to be. In our city at Women's Hospital there are some excellent women physicians serving in all branches of medicine. I myself am in general practice."

Dr. N. Louise Young, Baltimore: "I believe in freedom of choice of fields of medical practice regardless of sex, race, color and creed. There is a growing tendency for specialization and we as colored doctors are beginning to appreciate the advantages of specialization. Many women physicians, I feel, desiring to specialize would choose obstetrics gynecology or pediatrics. Others would have no interest in these fields and would choose others. This should continue to be a matter of individual choice o na democratic basis. Most of my practice, however, is with women and children."

AMA Restrictions

Dr. Martha Elliott, assistant chief of Children's Bureau, Washington, said: "It is an unwritten law that the American Medical Association has written into the requirements, virtually eliminating women, and stating that medical schools must not admit more than 5 per cent of them to their student body.

"I think women in this country should have an opportunity, as they can ably serve in any function."

Dr. Ethel Nixon, Washington: "There is no reason why a woman physician should be restricted. I myself am doing general practice but have been forced to do a great amount of work in the fields of gynecology and obstetrics because of the demand from my patients who are mostly women. At present I am trying to specialize in psychiatry."

Dr. Maybelle Weaver, Baltimore: "Women physicians are qualified just as men are. They go to the same schools, pass the same State board exams and are authorized practitioners. A pediatrician is a specialist in the treatment of chldren' diseases and could be either a man or a woman. It's untrue that this type of work isthe only kind women physicians are suited for. My practice is general and I am on the staff of several clinics.

YES—BUT

DR. ETHEL NIXON, of Washington

Dr. George Rogers, Philly: "Women are fitted for all types of general practice except genito-urinary cases."

Dr. Horace Scott, Philly: "For the purposes of delicacy, certain mail conditions should not be referred to women but there should be no other restrictions."

NO

Dr. Frisby C. Battis, Philly: "Women can be very good in the theory of medicine but due to over rating or under rating themselves there are certain factors lacking. Women do not have the nerves .Unless they acquire the earmarks of men. There is a certain amount of femininity lost by those who strive to get to the top in the profession."

Dr. Albert Morton, Philly "Because women are women, certain types of practice would be distasteful. For example, genito-urinary work. General surgery in some cases would be a little too much for women. In other types of practice there should be no restrictions."

Facts About Women Doctors

First woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the U.S. was Elizabeth Blackwell, who graduated from Geneva Medical College, Syracuse, N.Y., in 1849.

First Colored Doctor

Rebecca Crumper of Richmond, Va., who graduated from Boston Medical College in 1858 is believed to be the first colored woman physician.

First medical school for women only is Woman's Medical College of Pa., which was established in 1850 and is still in operation.

In 1943-44, 1,176 women were enrolled in medical schools and at the end of the academic year 239 graduated.

7,650 Women Doctors Today

In 1940, of the 157,000 physicians in the U.S., 7,740 were women, according to the American Medical Directory. It is estimated that this number had increased to 7,750 in 1944. There are 3,900 colored physicians. Number or women is small and unknown.

Women are admitted on the same basis with men to all U.S. medical schools except 5 which are not co-educational.

DR. N. LOUISE YOUNG.
of Baltimore

Tennessee Medics Hold 41st Annual Session. Chicago Defender 7-14-45

NASHVILLE—The 41st annual meeting of the Volunteer State Medical Association and Ladies Auxiliary closed its 3-day session Wednesday at Meharry Medical college.

The progam committee of which Dean M. J. Bent, Meharry, is chairman, carried out a most instructive scientific program, presenting as guest speakers such nationally known medical authorities as Dr Walter L. Palmer, Professor of Medicine, University of Chicago Medical school; Dr. Cary S. McMurray, associate professor of surgery, Vanderbilt university; Surgeon Trawick H Stubbs of the U. S. Public Health Service and Col. E. T. Rippy, MC. U. S. Army. Presentations by members of the Volunteer State Medical Association completed the most instructive program.

The diversified activities of the smoker at the home of Dr. T.L.B. Forester gave well rounded outlets for the diversional interests of everybody -food, drinks, games, smokes and soft lounges for relaxation and gab.

Of approximately 200 Negro physicians in Tennessee, 144 were members in good financial standing of the Volunteer State Medical Association and 88 attended this meeting, notwithstanding the urgent and increased responsibility of physicians due to the war.

Officers elected at the Volunteer State Medical Association are: M. M. Wilkins, president; I.I. Hildreth, vice president, West Tennessee; L.A. Maryland, vice president, East Tennessee; D.F. Rolfe, executive secretary; L.B. Lee, recording secretary; J.P. Toney, assistant recording secretary; L.L. Patton, speaker of the house of delegates and N.B. Collier, chairman, trustees.

48c-1945

Virginia

Franklin Hospital Elects Dr. Harrison Appointed

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

By ELLIS F. CORBETT
Staff Correspondent

FRANKLIN, Va.—Dr. A. B. Harrison, prominent physician of this city, is the first Negro doctor to become a full-fledged member of the staff of Raiford Memorial Hospital here. 11-10-45

Dr. Harrison was recently notified by A. G. Howell, administrator, that his application for hospital staff privileges had been approved by the credentials committee of the board of trustees.

At a meeting of all the members of the newly organized hospital staff on Oct. 23, Dr. Harrison was invited, together with members of the clinic staff, at which time they were addressed by Dr. DuBois of the American College of Surgeons.

BOARD CHAIRMAN

R. L. Raiford is chairman of the trustee board.

In his letter advising Dr. Harrison that his application had been accepted, Mr. Howell said: "The institution hopes that you will feel free to use its facilities at any time."

The Mary Washington Hospital in Fredericksburg also has a Negro staff member. He is Dr. R. C. Ellison, who was formally appointed in March, 1945.

On the staff of Dixie Hospital in Hampton, Va., there are several colored doctors. This institution, has a nursing school for Negro women and has working relations with Hampton Institute.

The doctors now practicing at Dixie Hospital in Hampton are: physicians—Drs. Burl Bassette, A. W. E. Bassette, III, A. C. Davis, R. A. B. Lloyd, H. L. Murphy, Anderson T. Scott, and George B. D. Stevens; dentists—Drs. H. A. McAllister and William S. Hart.

The Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. A. B. Harrison has been appointed a full-fledged member of the staff of Raiford Memorial Hospital, Franklin, Va., becoming the first Negro doctor to be so recognized in that section of the state. He is an outstanding Virginia physician an dsurgeon. Only two other hospitals in the state have accorded similar recognition to colored medical men.

Negro Doctors Favor Medical School But Protest Socialization of Medicine

Mississippi negro doctors Tuesday joined with other groups in asking a medical school for the state and protested the passage of the Wagoner-Murray-Dingall bill now pending in congress which would socialize medicine.

The Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, made up of negro doctors, registered its protest against the socialization of medicine in a letter to members of the U. S. congress.

In Mississippi there are a total of 52 negro doctors for the 1,005,673 negroes in the state.

The letter of protest was signed by Dr. R. E. Woodruff, president; Dr. A. W. Dumas, Jr., secretary; and the committee on resolutions composed of Dr. S. D. Redmond, Dr. A. M. Hall and Dr. W. E. Miller.

The association opposes the bill because "it would put on our statute books a law wholly out of harmony with the great American spirit of industry, thrift and individual initiative."

In the letter, the association tells congressmen that the passage of the bill would reduce doctors to the caprices of small political bosses.

Calling the bill the mistake of the age, the association declares that the medical profession by its research and individual initiative has practically doubled the lifetime of men in the past 85 years.

More physicians, trained in medical schools subsidized by federal government, is the solution rather than socialized medicine, the association contends.

The cause of the 36 per cent decrease in the number of doctors in the past 20 years lies in making requirements to practice medicine so high that half of the medical schools in the country have been put out of business, the letter explains.

"More than half the physicians in Mississippi, where we have only one doctor to every 2,100 people, are above the age of 60," it was pointed out.

Instead of the long college and medical training and internship, the association suggests that two years' college work and four years in medicine is ample training for doctors. The association asks that there be 12 or 15 more medical collages in the country and several post graduate medical schools where physicians who desire longer terms of study may go and spend two or more years in study and research and obtain a degree indicative of that additional work.

It is better for a sick man to be treated by a doctor who has had only four years medical training than to be without medical attention a month or more as it happens now in congested areas, the association declared.

"Does it take a philosopher to tell us that the country's great need then, is more physicians and not socialized medicine?" the association asks.

"But what young man is going to take up the study of medicine, spend half his life preparing to practice, if his practice is going to be subjected to the uncertainties and whims of politics under socialized medicine?" the association asks.

The association further objected to the socialization of medicine because it would add six or seven billion dollars more taxes to the payrolls.